

ticular for making generators available to provide power in the vast area from Larose to Grand Isle. Thanks ever so much.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
U.S. Senator.  
RUSSELL B. LONG,  
U.S. Senator.  
EDWIN E. WILLIS,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. WILLIS. The foregoing is only one of the many other similar incidents of humane and Christian measures taken by the Chief Executive which prompted the president of Lafourche Parish Police Jury, the governing authority of the area, to send the following telegram to President Johnson, a copy of which was dispatched to me:

The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.:

Your visit to Louisiana to encourage our people and to light a ray of hope in the vale of darkness and despair which normally follows such a catastrophe as we experienced from Hurricane Betsy, was what was needed to instill in our people a firm resolution to reestablish our community and to resume, as rapidly as possible, our normal way of life. On behalf of the people of Lafourche Parish, we, the local responsible officials, wish to thank you and those of your staff who are doing all within their power to hasten aid to our citizens. We of Lafourche Parish are in your debt, Mr. President, and we thank you.

THOMAS BARKER,  
President, Lafourche Parish Police Jury.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MORRIS (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for September 17, 1965, on account of official business.

Mr. Dow (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for September 17 and 18, 1965, on account of personal business.

Mr. FINO (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for the week of September 20, 1965, due to appearing as principal speaker at the World War I Convention at Tampa, Fla.

MRS. MAY (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for September 17 through September 21, 1965, on account of official business in order to attend the Food Marketing Commission hearings in Seattle, Wash.

Mr. O'BRIEN, for the week of September 20, on account of illness in the family.

Mr. MACKAY, for Friday, September 17, 1965, on account of official business.

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa, for Friday, September 17, 1965, on account of official business.

Mr. GILLIGAN, for Friday, September 17, 1965, on account of official business.

Mr. RONCALIO, for Friday, September 17, 1965, on account of official business.

Mr. GETTYS (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. SENNER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legis-

lative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. SELDEN, for 60 minutes, on Thursday, September 23; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CABELL, for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROONEY of New York (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MATHIAS (at the request of Mr. WYDLER), for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA), for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. FINO.

Mr. GROSS in his remarks made during the consideration of House Joint Resolution 574.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WYDLER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. MATHIAS in five instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. BERRY in four instances.

Mr. YOUNGER.

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama in six instances.

Mr. TALCOTT in three instances.

Mr. GROSS.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. PELLY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KEOGH.

Mr. POWELL.

Mr. CALLAN.

Mr. TODD.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida in five instances.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

Mr. FRASER.

Mr. FISHER in two instances.

Mr. DYAL in three instances.

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa in two instances.

Mr. RACE.

Mr. MACHEN in six instances.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. MCVICKER in three instances.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. TODD.

Mr. NIX.

Mr. MULTER in three instances.

Mr. COOLEY in two instances.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 20. An act to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Sea-

shore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes; and

S. 1903. An act to amend the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (63 Stat. 734-736).

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 17, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1587. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report of Federal contributions, personnel and administration, obligations by States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, pursuant to subsection 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1588. A letter from the Executive Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. House Resolution 574. Resolution directing the Postmaster General to provide the names of temporary employees employed by the Post Office Department during the summer of 1965; without amendment (Rept. No. 1010). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 2020. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1011). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 6568. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for alteration of the duties on importation of copra, palm nuts, and palm nut kernels, and the oils crushed therefrom; with amendment (Rept. No. 1012). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EDMONDSON: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 9334. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland; with amendment (Rept. No. 1013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 903. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to painting, illumination, and dismantlement of radio towers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1014). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 7169. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to certain registration fees; with amendment (Rept. No. 1015). Referred to

Jersey, and Congressman THOMAS B. CURTIS, of Missouri, have ably discussed the terms of the present controversy. I will simply summarize the major points:

**First. Surroundings:** Proponents of the Potomac site argue that the Center will be enhanced by its location on the presently unspoiled, wooded riverbank. As seen from the river or from Virginia, the Center would supposedly appear in isolation, surrounded by trees and open space.

In reply, opponents of this site argue that, first, the area will not remain unspoiled once construction has begun. They also assert that, second, from any direction the Center will appear surrounded not by woods and parks, but by a monstrous highway complex and by new high-rise apartments, including the Watergate development now under construction next door to the site. They argue too that the "natural surroundings" for a cultural center should be not open space but civilization, and that the Center should be surrounded by complementary cultural institutions and areas of public activity.

**Second. Accessibility:** Proponents of the Potomac site assert that the Center will be easily approachable by car via any of the several freeways now being completed in that area, and that adequate parking facilities will be provided as an integral part of the Center. Opponents counter this claim with several arguments. First, the Potomac site will indeed be approachable by car from Virginia, but will be inconvenient for the many persons coming from Maryland or outlying sections of Washington. Second, while there will be parking space for 1,500 cars, many of these places will be preempted by employees and performers. Third, there is only one main access road, and emptying the parking lot after performances will take at least an hour or two.

The most persuasive argument offered by opponents is that the Center would be accessible only by car. It will not be convenient to any of the stops on the mass transit system now authorized. It will not be convenient to pedestrians. A Center in the center of the city, where all transportation systems converge, would be far more approachable to the many residents of this area who cannot or do not wish to drive and battle their way through traffic jams.

**Third. Comprehensive use:** Champions of the Center as now planned seem to visualize it as a forum for cultural offerings of an impressiveness and scale compatible with that of the building itself. Opponents of this design argue that a truly comprehensive, truly national Center for the Performing Arts should include facilities for works of modest as well as massive scale; should include ample facilities for lessons and practicing, and should encourage year-round, continuous use. To meet these requirements, a center would have to be appropriately designed, include many programs at varying times of day, and be both open to the public and accessible all the time. A center in the middle of the city, close to other cultural attractions and to shopping areas, would

draw larger numbers of visitors during the day than would a center isolated and hard to reach.

A further argument for locating the Center within the Pennsylvania Avenue area is the tremendous possibility for coordinating programs at the Center with exhibits and programs at the National Gallery of Art, other galleries in the area, and the many branches of the Smithsonian Institution. Such coordination and the growth of complementary programs would greatly enrich the offerings of both the Center and the other institutions. With the development of the Mall as a center for visitors, and with the revival of the downtown area, increasing numbers of people, both from Washington and from all other parts of the Nation, will be spending time there. A center there, it is argued, would be a great attraction and would be constantly in use.

**Fourth. Comprehensive planning:** Great progress in planning for the National Capital has been made in the past few years, specifically through the development of a "grand design" for Pennsylvania Avenue, the authorization of downtown renewal, approval of the mass transit system, and drafting of proposals for the Mall. Opponents of the present Kennedy Center site argue that the Potomac River location does not fit into any of these plans, and in fact runs contrary to the plans for concentrating institutions of national interest in the center of Washington.

**Fifth. Cost:** Proponents of the Potomac site argue that the cost of obtaining land in the downtown area might be prohibitive. Advocates of the Pennsylvania Avenue site reply that, under the Housing Act of 1965, the midtown section of Washington has become eligible for the kind of urban renewal funds which were used to acquire the site used for the Lincoln Center in New York City and for the new cultural center in Los Angeles.

**Sixth. Time:** Proponents of the Potomac site assert, finally, that plans for the Center are too far along to be revised, and that changing the site would delay construction for several years. Advocates of revision do not dispute the latter contention, but reply that it is better to be right than to rush. If we want a truly comprehensive arts center, and a truly appropriate memorial to President Kennedy, they say we should be willing to invest the time and thought required.

I do not condemn the present site, nor do I endorse any particular alternative. I do believe, however, that the question should be reviewed in the context of 1965. The resolution I have introduced today calls on the National Capital Planning Commission to study the designated site and any other sites, to determine which will best promote the full development of the Center as a truly national center for the performing arts, and to report its findings to the Congress within 90 days. The Commission is directed to hold public hearings within 30 days. In making its study, the Commission is further directed to take into consideration factors such as the accessibility of each site by public and private transporta-

tion; its relation to plans for the orderly development of the National Capital, including the plans for the Potomac River, Pennsylvania Avenue, functional highway systems, and downtown renewal; and possibilities for coordination with other institutions, specifically those along the Mall.

I encourage the House Committee on Public Works to give prompt consideration to my resolution and those introduced by my colleagues. The advocates of all possible sites for the Kennedy Center should have the opportunity to present their views without delay. I would note that the champions of present plans should have no objection to such hearings, for if their arguments are indeed strong, their position should prevail.

This is an important and exciting project. Its possible contributions to the life of our Capital and our Nation are boundless. Before the concrete is poured and the steel is riveted, we should take every step to insure that the Kennedy Center will indeed be the right facility in the right place.

#### THE CONVENIENCE THAT ELECTRIC POWER PROVIDES

(Mr. WILLIS (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, only when they are suddenly, abruptly and totally snatched away from us do we wholly realize the comforts and convenience that electric power provides. And only when a compassionate President of the United States demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that the most powerful nation on earth also possesses a big heart do the people appreciate that they are full partners in our Government.

With raging, uncontrollable and unmeasurable force, Hurricane Betsy completely paralyzed electric power service built in the lower section of the Third Congressional District of Louisiana by both private companies and the Rural Electric Administration. The people affected were cruelly awakened to find out that they were without power, without lights, without refrigeration, without water and without food.

This intolerable and unbearable situation, with consequent suffering and misery, would have prevailed for an indefinite period of time except for the swift and effective measures taken by our Chief Executive. Under one of the many other general directives issued by President Johnson, I was advised yesterday that Gen. David Wade, Commanding Officer of the Barksdale Air Force Base in Shreveport, La., acted with speed and without hesitation in bringing relief, as evidenced by the following joint telegram of appreciation sent to him:

SEPTEMBER 15, 1965.

Gen. DAVID WADE,  
Commanding Officer, Barksdale Air Force  
Base, Shreveport, La.

We want you to know that we are deeply grateful for your untiring efforts in providing alleviation of the hardship and suffering resulting from Hurricane Betsy and in par-